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whereby said lower projections are first insertable through said lower apertures to permit said light fixture to rest upon said lower projections and to be rotated upwardly so that said upper projection is inserted through said upper aperture to secure said light fixture to said support surface and to cause said planar sections to abut.

REMARKS

Applicant has amended claim 11 to more precisely define the invention. As now amended, the claimed invention concerns a wall mountable outdoor light fixture, as opposed to a ceiling mount. This is an important distinction as will be discussed below with respect to the primary reference cited by the Examiner - - USPN 4,222,093 to Garcia.

The Garcia reference discloses two types of mounting devices - - ceiling mounts and wall mounts. Figures 1-5 concern a ceiling mount (Col. 2, Lns. 19-21). A wall mount embodiment is disclosed in Figures 6-10 (Col. 3, Lns. 13-15). In the Office Action, the Examiner cited the ceiling mount device as the anticipatory device; it is not. First, the claimed invention requires that the device be a wall mount type of apparatus. Second, there are no upper and lower projections and apertures. In the cited reference, Garcia discloses that everything is on the same plane. Nor does the ceiling mount unit have linearly spaced apart projections. It only discloses a single projection where the claim requires at least two. Nor could Garcia be modified to use at least two projections since it uses a circular housing. The use of two lower projections that are spaced apart would be inoperable.

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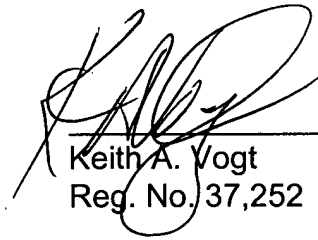
Nor does the Garcia wall mount embodiment anticipate the claimed invention. The Garcia embodiment is designed to be hinged along the axis created by pins 82 and eye projections 94 (Col. 3, Lns. 55-end and Col. 4, Lns 1-2). This results in a device which works much like a door. This is not the claimed invention. As claimed, an upward rotation results due to the construction and location of the claimed upper and lower projections and apertures. This upward rotation is important since in the use of outdoor light fixtures, which often have extended neck portions, the light cannot be swung about like a door due to potential obstructions. Also absent are the at least two lower projections and upper projections found in Claim 11. Garcia does not disclose this claim element.

Lastly, the Garcia devices lack the claimed abutting planar sections. What is disclosed in Garcia are housings with hollow interiors. These structures have less strength than the claimed abutting planar sections. This, too, is important since outdoor lights have to be of a stronger construction due to the use of heavier outdoor lights. In addition, outdoor lights have to be able to withstand high winds as well. Again, the devices disclosed in Garcia do not contain this claimed structure.

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Based upon the differences set forth above, it is believed that the case is now in a condition for allowance.

Respectfully submitted,



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SERIAL NO. 09/912,206
MARKED VERSION OF CLAIMS

11. (Once amended) A wall mountable outdoor light fixture assembly comprising:

a first support section located on said light fixture, said support including a planar section having at least one upper aperture and two opposingly located lower apertures;

a second support adapted to be secured to [said] a vertical support surface and adapted to engage said first support, said second support including a planar section having at least one upper projection and at least two opposingly located and linearly spaced apart lower projections, said lower projections positioned to align with said apertures on said first support;

whereby said lower projections are first insertable through said lower apertures to permit said light fixture to rest upon said lower projections and to be rotated upwardly so that said upper projection is inserted through said upper aperture to secure said light fixture to said support surface and to cause said planar sections to abut.